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17 ABBOTT LABORATORIES

18 [Additional Attorneys and Parties listed on Signature Page]

19 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
20 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
21 **OAKLAND DIVISION**

22 **LOUISIANA WHOLESALE DRUG**  
23 **COMPANY, INC., on behalf of itself and**  
24 **all others similarly situated,**

25 **Plaintiff,**

26 **v.**

27 **ABBOTT LABORATORIES,**

28 **Defendant.**

**Case No.: C 07-6118 CW**

Related per Order to

**Case No. C-04-1511 CW**

**Stipulated Protective Order**

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2.4 “Confidential” Information or Items: information (regardless of how generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under standards developed under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c).

2.5 “Highly Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only” Information or Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items” whose disclosure to another Party or nonparty would create a substantial risk of serious or competitive injury that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

2.6 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

2.7 Producing Party: a Party or non-party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.8 Designating Party: a Party or non-party that designates as “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only” information or item that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery.

2.9 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as “Confidential” or as “Highly Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only.”

2.10 Outside Counsel: attorneys who are not employees of a Party but who are retained to represent or advise a Party in this action.

2.11 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a Party.

2.12 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel and House Counsel (as well as their support staffs).

2.13 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action and who is not a past or a current employee of a Party or of a competitor of a Party’s and who, at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a party or a competitor of a Party’s. This definition includes a professional jury or trial consultant retained in connection with this litigation.

2.14 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying; videotaping; translating; preparing exhibits or demonstrations; organizing, storing, retrieving data in any form or medium; etc.) and their employees and subcontractors.

### 3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also any information copied or extracted therefrom, as well as all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations thereof, plus testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or counsel to or in court or in other settings that might reveal Protected Material. This Stipulation and Order do not extend to documents and/or information voluntarily provided by third parties who were not under the compulsion of a subpoena at the time they provided such documents and/or information.

### 4. DURATION

The confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect after the termination of this litigation until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs.

### 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. A Designating Party must take care to designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify — so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routine designations are prohibited. If it comes to a Party's or a non-party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all, that Party or non-party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

1           5.2     Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see,  
2 e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a), below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, material that  
3 qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is  
4 disclosed or produced.

5           Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

6           (a)     for information in documentary form (apart from transcripts of depositions or other  
7 pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend “Confidential” or “Highly  
8 Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only” at the top or bottom of each page that contains protected  
9 material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the  
10 Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify only the protected portion(s) (e.g., by  
11 making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of  
12 protection being asserted (either “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only”).

13           A Party or non-party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection  
14 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it  
15 would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material  
16 made available for inspection shall be deemed “Highly Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only.” After  
17 the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copies and produced, the Producing Party  
18 must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order, then,  
19 before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend  
20 (“Confidential” or “Highly Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only”) at the top or bottom of each page  
21 that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for  
22 protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify only the protected portion(s)  
23 (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level  
24 of protection being asserted (either “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes  
25 Only”).

26           (b)     for testimony given in depositions or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the  
27 Party or non-party offering or sponsoring the testimony identify on the record, before the close of the  
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1 deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony, and further specify any portions of  
2 the testimony that qualify as “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only.”  
3 When it is impractical to identify separately each portion of the testimony that is entitled to  
4 protection, and when it appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection,  
5 the Party or non-party that sponsors, offers, or gives the testimony may invoke on the record (before  
6 the deposition or proceeding is concluded) a right to have up to 30 days to identify the specific  
7 portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being  
8 asserted (“Confidential” or “Highly Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only”). Only those portions of  
9 the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the 30 days shall be covered by  
10 the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order. Pending such designation, the entire deposition  
11 transcript, including exhibits, shall be deemed “Highly Confidential — Attorney’s Eyes Only”  
12 information. If no designation is made within thirty (30) days after receipt of the transcript, the  
13 transcript shall be considered not to contain any “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential —  
14 Attorneys’ Eyes Only” information.

15 Transcript pages containing Protected Material must be separately bound by the court  
16 reporter, who must affix to the top of each page the legend “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential  
17 — Attorneys’ Eyes Only,” as instructed by the Party of non-party offering or sponsoring the witness  
18 or presenting the testimony.

19 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary, and for any other  
20 tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or  
21 containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “Confidential” or “Highly  
22 Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only.” If only portions of the information or item warrant  
23 protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portions as  
24 “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only.”

25 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
26 designate qualified information or items as “Confidential” or “Highly Confidential — Attorneys  
27 Eyes Only” does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under  
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1 this Order for such material. If material is appropriately designated as “Confidential” or “Highly  
2 Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only” after the material was initially produced, the Receiving Party  
3 on timely notification of the designation, must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is  
4 treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

5 **6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS**

6 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s,  
7 confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable substantial unfairness, unnecessary  
8 economic burdens, or a later significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive  
9 its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly  
10 after the original designation is disclosed.

11 6.2 Meet and Confer. A Party that elects to initiate a challenge to a Designating Party’s  
12 confidentiality designation must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring  
13 directly (in voice-to-voice dialogue) with counsel for the Designating Party. In conferring, the  
14 Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not  
15 proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to  
16 reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the  
17 confidentiality designation. Unless otherwise agreed to in writing, or the urgency of the case  
18 requires a shorter period of time, the Designating Party must respond within fourteen (14) days. In  
19 the absence of a timely written response from the Designating Party addressing each challenge, a  
20 Challenging Party shall be deemed to have satisfied its meet and confer obligations. A challenging  
21 party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and  
22 confer process first. The Designating Party has the burden to demonstrate to the court the  
23 appropriateness of the confidentiality designation.

24 6.3 Judicial Intervention. A Party that elects to press a challenge to a confidentiality  
25 designation after considering the justification offered by the Designating Party may file and serve a  
26 motion under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) that  
27 identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge. Each such  
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1 motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied  
2 with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph and that sets forth with  
3 specificity the justification for the confidentiality designation that was given by the Designating  
4 Party in the meet and confer dialogue.

5 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating  
6 Party. Until the court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to afford the material in  
7 question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation.

## 8 **7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

9 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or  
10 produced by another Party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,  
11 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to  
12 the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has  
13 been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 11, below (FINAL  
14 DISPOSITION).

15 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a  
16 secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

### 17 7.2 Disclosure of "Confidential" Information or Items.

18 Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a  
19 Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "Confidential" only to:

20 (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of record in this action, as well as their  
21 associated attorneys, paralegals, clerical staff, and professional vendors;

22 (b) the Receiving Party House Counsel to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for  
23 this litigation, and who have agreed to be bound by the Protective Order;

24 (c) Experts, as defined in this Order, and including their employees and support  
25 personnel, to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, and who have signed the  
26 "Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;



(d) the Parties, for the sole purpose of assisting in, or consulting with respect to, the prosecution or defense of this litigation, and who have signed the Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

(e) the Court and its personnel;

(f) Court reporters, their staffs, and professional vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have agreed to be bound by the Protective Order;

(g) the author of the document or original source of the information;

(h) Deponents, trial or hearing witnesses, and their counsel, in preparation for and/or during depositions, trial or pretrial hearings in this Proceeding, provided that counsel for the party intending to disclose Confidential Information has a good-faith and reasonable basis for believing that such Confidential Information is relevant to specific events, transactions, discussion, communications or data about which the deponent or witness is expected to testify, and the deponent or witness has signed the “Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

7.3 Disclosure of “Highly Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designed “Highly Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only” only to:

(a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of record in this action, as well as their associated attorneys, paralegals, clerical staff, and professional vendors;

(b) the Receiving Party House Counsel to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, and who have agreed to be bound by the Protective Order;

(c) Experts, as defined in this Order, and including their employees and support personnel, (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, necessary for this litigation (2) who have signed the “Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order” (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4, below, have been followed;

(d) the Court and its personnel;

(e) Court reporters, their staffs, and professional vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have agreed to be bound by the Protective Order; and

(f) the author of the document or original source of the information.

#### 7.4 Procedures for Approving Disclosure of “Highly Confidential — Attorneys’ Eyes Only” Information or Items to “Experts”

(a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an “Expert” (as defined by this Order) any information or item that has been designated “Highly Confidential - Attorneys’ Eyes Only” first must make a written request to the Designating party that identifies the expert and enclosing a copy of the Expert’s curriculum vitae (which includes at least the full name of the Expert, the city and state of his or her primary residence, the Expert’s current or former employers during the preceding five years, and any litigation in connection with which the Expert has provided any professional services during the preceding five years).

(b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the preceding paragraph may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Expert unless, within five court days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth the grounds on which it is based.

(c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by agreement. If no agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make the disclosure to the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the court to do so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the reasons for which the disclosure to the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail and suggest any additional means that might be used to reduce the risk. In addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration in which the movant describes the parties’ efforts to resolve the matter by

1 agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and confer discussions) and sets forth the  
2 reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to approve the disclosure.

3 In any such proceeding the Party opposing disclosure to the Expert shall bear the burden of  
4 proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards provided)  
5 outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Expert.

6 **8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN**  
7 **OTHER LITIGATION**

8 If a Receiving Party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that  
9 would compel disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "Confidential" or  
10 "Highly Confidential-Attorneys' Eyes Only" the Receiving Party must so notify the Designating  
11 Party, in writing (by facsimile, if possible) immediately and in no event more than three court days  
12 after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or  
13 court order.

14 The Receiving Party also must immediately inform in writing the Party who caused the  
15 subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all the material covered by the  
16 subpoena or order is subject of this Protective Order. In addition, the Receiving Party must deliver a  
17 copy of this Stipulated Protective Order promptly to the Party in the other action that caused the  
18 subpoena or order to issue.

19 The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested parties to the existence of this  
20 Protective Order and to afford the Designating party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its  
21 confidentiality interests in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The Designating Party  
22 shall bear the burdens and the expenses of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material  
23 - and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving  
24 Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

25 **9. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

26 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected  
27 Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order,  
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1 the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized  
2 disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the  
3 person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and  
4 (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
5 that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

6 **10. FILING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

7 Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after  
8 appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action  
9 any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply  
10 with Civil Local Rule 79-5.

11 **11. FINAL DISPOSITION**

12 Unless otherwise ordered or agreed in writing by the Producing Party, within sixty days after  
13 the final termination of this action, including but not limited to a final judgment entered herein, a  
14 settlement, or the date when all appeals are resolved, each Receiving Party must return all Protected  
15 Material to the Producing Party. As used in this subdivision, “all Protected Material” includes all  
16 copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other form of reproducing or capturing any of the  
17 Protected Material. With permission in writing from the Designating Party, the Receiving Party may  
18 destroy some or all of the Protected Material instead of returning it. Whether the Protected Material  
19 is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing  
20 Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the sixty day deadline that  
21 identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed  
22 and that affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations,  
23 summaries or other forms of reproducing or capturing any of the Protected material.

24 Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all  
25 pleadings, motion papers, transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence or attorney work product,  
26 even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or  
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1 constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4  
2 (DURATION), above.

3 **12. MISCELLANEOUS**

4 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek  
5 its modification by the Court in the future.

6 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order  
7 no Party waives its right or otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any  
8 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no  
9 Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence any of the material covered by this  
10 Protective Order.

11 12.3 Trial Procedures. Counsel shall attempt in good faith to agree upon procedures to  
12 protect the confidentiality of Protected Material at any hearing or trial. Prior to such hearing or trial,  
13 counsel shall submit proposed procedures, including any disputes relating thereto, to the Court for its  
14 approval or modification.

15 12.4 Inadvertent Disclosure of Privileged Information. The inadvertent production of  
16 documents or information subject to the attorney-client privilege, work-product immunity, or other  
17 privilege (despite the Parties' reasonable efforts to prescreen such documents and information prior  
18 to production) shall be without prejudice to any claim that such material is privileged or protected  
19 from discovery. No Party will be held to have waived any rights by such inadvertent production if,  
20 before the close of fact discovery, the Producing Party gives prompt notice to the other side that it is  
21 asserting a claim of privilege or other objection with respect to such document or other information  
22 upon learning of the inadvertent production.

23 The undersigned counsel of record for the parties hereby stipulate and consent to entry of the  
24 foregoing stipulated Protective Order.

25 *(signature page to follow)*  
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27  
28

Winston & Strawn LLP  
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San Francisco, CA 94111

1  
2 Dated: December 18, 2007

SPEIGEL, LIAO, & KAGAY

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Dated: December 18, 2007

WINSTON & STRAWN LLP

By: /s/ Nicole M. Norris  
Nicole M. Norris  
Attorneys for Defendant  
ABBOTT LABORATORIES

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Judge Claudia Wilken  
United States District Court  
Northern District of California

**GENERAL ORDER 45 ATTESTATION**

I, Nicole M. Norris, am the ECF User whose ID and password was used to file this Stipulated Protective Order. In compliance with General Order 45, X.B., I hereby attest that counsel for Louisiana Wholesale Drug Company, Inc. concurred in this filing.

Dated: December 19, 2007

By: /s/ Nicole M. Norris  
Nicole M. Norris  
WINSTON & STRAWN LLP  
Counsel for Defendant